[XXXVIth YEAR.] THE [No. 1800.]

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JULY 12, 1781.

To the PRINTERS of the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

A WRITER in one of your late papers, who very justly acknowledges himself to be *Nobody*, has employed the quiver of his malevolence in a flight of sarcasms, aimed at *the votaries of fashion*, feeble as envenomed, which (could *they* persuade themselves to believe *him* to be *Anybody*) would as sure as day "pull an old house about his ears." A writ of banishment would immediately issue under the great seal of the beau monde, could a libel be fixed on Somebody, or was it not evident, that *Nobody* prefers the horrid society of those nine, spiritless females, who can extract amusement from the silly prattle of their noisy offspring, and find a source of contentment within their own walls, and be happy without crossing the domestic threshold. The sentiments of this anonymous scribler "claim kindred" with this servile herd, and mark him out, as one of those misanthropic animals, who, cursed with a constitutional apathy, sicken at the extatic enjoyments of those, blest with *wit and taste*. Such was Diogenes of *surly memory*, and such, Mr. Printers, are a great majority of your female sex. Not satisfied with prescribing the circle of action to the *mates* of domestic life; not content with limiting the flights of female genius to the twitterings of a tom-tit, by rendering it criminal in women to aspire to honours, the lordly creature would deprive them of the only privilege to which they claim an exclusive right, the *privilege of being handsome*, which cannot be enjoyed, unless they are secured in the free exercise of the auxiliaries of fashion in kindness to the sex affords. Without those aids, the empire of beauty is frail as the flower of the field, and transitory as the dews of the morning; to-day we behold a belle, "in bloom of youth and beauty's pride," and enveloped in clouds of incense, exhaled from sighs of full many a love-sick swain; to-morrow some *canker-worm* disorder eats out the damask rose, that whilom flush'd her cheek." The loves and graces which wantoned on her dimpled chin, have spread their rosy pinions, and to Paphos fled; the lustre of those eyes, which extended their conquests far as their rays could reach, is *lost, gone, obliterated*, and all the sweet image of *beauism* is no more; how disconsolate, how "woe-begone" would this fallen beauty be! How wretched the state of woman, was there no remedy for these ravages; no *charm* to reclaim their revolted subjects! Mr. Nobody, and such like traveling sentimentalists, would prescribe the cultivation of mental accomplishments, as a succedaneum for personal charms; would "grow wanton on the praise" of a *sweet disposition*, a *feeling heart*, *social and domestic virtues*, and the Lord knows what of such *unintelligible unfashionable jargon*; but they will ever be treated as quacks, and their prescriptions as nostrums, by all those who have ranked themselves under the silken banners of Fashion; they scorn to draw consolation from such a *vulgar view*. It is to the magic of dress, address, and all the winning arts of the *dear, dear sex*, that they apply to for a remedy. The wand of Fashion is more active as Aaron's rod, and has virtues equal to Medea's kettle; every defect from nature or accident vanish at her *sacred touch*; the native sparkling of the eye springs into a *new birth*, in an artificial languish and a love-inspiring ogle; the faded roses are waked into life and bloom, by rouge, as though Nature had agreed with Art to give another nature to her cheeks;" the deserted dwellings of the banished loves and graces, are tenanted by peace-destroying patches; does the shape, more straiter become than straitest pine upon the steep head of an high mount," get warped and crooked as the bending ash, concealment is obtained in *hoops* and cork! The *crown* the whole, an application of *wool, feathers*, and *jaunte chapeaux*, is made, and wonderful to relate! the belle beholds herself arrayed in all her pristine charms, she marches forth for triumph, and the beaus become *her footstool*. Such is the happy tone Fashion gives. How cruel, how consummately ill-natured in mankind to destroy the only refuge impaired beauty can find! Why are the votaries of fashion not permitted to pursue what they think their chief good, without being liable to censure and sarcasm? All they ask of the world is, that they may follow the devices of their own hearts, undisturbed by the bickerings of those, who have a different mode of life, and that mode pursue. On their part they will solemnly pledge their honour never to intrude with unhallowed step into the sanctum sanctorum of "homefelt peace," nor will they interfere with those of their sex who delight in the domestic virtues. To the Corydons and Phyllidas they resign the shade of solitude and "contemplations heaven-born seat." The glow of friendship and the pure flame of love shall be theirs; the children of Fashion have no idea of "wishing and sighing their souls away;" the sprightly ball, the measured cadence of the nimble foot, the pause by flattery sweetened, form *their elysium* and constitute their bliss; they never wish to make any use of Cupid's arrows, but "to *kill time*," nor to employ Hymen's torch, but to light them on the rose-bespringled road that leads to fashionable joys. To those matrons and maids, whom nature has disqualified from being coquettes, they relinquish all men of Saturnine complexions, philosophic genius, and common sense, provided always, that this dereliction shall not be considered as extending to those smart fellows, who have discernment to distinguish and taste to flatter their merits. In these they claim *an estate in tail*, for without them half the empire of Fashion would be lost; Dame Nature intended these "splendidæ nugæ" of creation as fan-bearers and scandal-carriers for the ladies of the ton, nor was ever Irish chairmen more constantly employed; they are quite adepts at this business, being thoroughly acquainted with *the affairs* of their employers.

I intended to have given Mr. Nobody a good scolding for his impertinent insinuations relative to the government of the tongue and passions, but as I am sensible calling names will have more weight than reason or argument, I shall omit it; Several Ladies in your last paper having epitheted him pretty soundly, and buried him under the titles of scribbler, butterfly, snarling cur, &c. a load which he will not be able to stagger under, unless he is another Atlas. Now, Mr. Printers, being in a hurry to repair to my toilette, and full of making a new conquest this evening, on which I must consult my glass, dear oracle of beauty! I shall leave you to print and Mr. Nobody to write more libels on the grand order of the *hoop and cork*; an order venerable and distinguished as that of the *garter and thistle*, and mysterious as masonry, and which, though assailed by every shaft that calumny e'er forged, shall stand unhurt, and unimpair'd, till Order's self shall be in chaos whelm'd: till the earth's great ball shall be footed by playful schoolboys, to while away the vacant hour, till Fashion's wreath shall hide its diminished head before the hero's laurel, and the poet's bays! and till beaus and belles shall cease to think themselves the *sweetest, handsomest, never to be praised enough creatures* in the world, and break their glasses and dismiss their *friseurs*, as useless, idle things.

ARABELLA FASHION.

July 8, 1781.

For the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

IN March last I stated to the public the conduct of Mr. Garland Callis; whose person and papers were seized by the order of the governor and the council, on a suspicion of his being disaffected to the state. After a silence for above three months Mr. Callis has been pleased to publish his justification, "because he has *lately* discovered that his character was considerably injured, and his silence construed into a conviction." Mr. Callis bids an everlasting adieu to the Bye-Stander, and very probably wishes that their correspondence would cease. In this request he would have been gratified, notwithstanding his charging the Bye Stander "with impudence, falsehood, and malice," and his insinuation "that he has been guilty of some fraud to the public, and that he is either a speculator, or toad-eater;" if the public were not interested in the political conduct of Mr. Callis. The Bye-Stander is not acquainted with the person, or *private* character of Mr. Callis, and from the specimen of his polite and literary abilities, he could not esteem himself honoured by his friendship or acquaintance. Mr. Callis is entirely unacquainted with, and misinformed as to the character, or principles of the Bye-Stander. If he could recriminate, he would not thereby exculpate himself; but he may be assured he will fail, if he should attempt it; the Bye-Stander bids him, and all the world defiance, and if Mr. Callis will be pleased first to exculpate his own conduct, and should afterwards be inclined to make any charges against the public character or conduct of the Bye-Stander, he will be fully and satisfactorily answered. General charges are easily made, and only merit a general negation; any insinuation by Mr. Callis against the character of the Bye-Stander is false, groundless and malicious.

Mr. Callis will not justify or apologise for the conduct of the reverend refugee, Mr. Addison, his father-in-law; this was a prudent resolution; because Mr. Addison's conduct, like his own, can only escape censure, when it passes without observation. The Bye-Stander wishes not to embitter the minds of his countrymen against Mr. Addison, but as he deserted his native country from principles inimical to her freedom, the Bye-Stander cannot consent to his return; and will only intimate to Mr. Callis, that any favour granted Mr. Addison's family must flow from benevolence and generosity, and cannot be extorted by insolence or threats; prudence and policy would forbid him to use either.

Whether Mr. Callis was guilty of *impertinence* in requesting liberty of our executive to publish his case to the world, depends on the manner of his soliciting the leave; and whether his conduct would excuse his appeal to the public from their decision. Mr. Callis certainly thought himself injured, and meant to arraign the behaviour of the governor and the council towards him; his desire to lay his case before the public implies it. If the conduct of Mr. Callis was exceptionable, and there were probable grounds to suspect him of disaffection to the state, his request was *impertinent*, and intended as a censure of the opinion of the governor and the council, and an appeal to the judgment of the public.

From facts stated, the Bye-Stander concluded, that the political character of Mr. Callis was suspicious; that he was a tory; an agent for a tory refugee parson; and an instrument of his fraud, to save his property from confiscation. All these inferences are false, says Mr. Callis, they proceed from malice, a weakness of head, or depravity of heart: his political principles were never *doubtful*, and he has *oftentimes*, and will again expose his life in the defence of this country. How will Mr. Callis be tried? To the public he has appealed, and he shall have a fair hearing. His assertion alone as to his political principles and patriotism will not be sufficient evidence, but he can offer facts, he has *often* fought for his country; what pity is it, that he cannot add that he has bled too in her defence. He can mention the times, and places of his warlike atchievements, for *often* has he encountered the dangers of the field. He has "an aversion to paper wars," but is ready at any time to expose his life in the fields of Mars. With such a champion the friends of American liberty have every thing to hope, and our enemies every thing to fear; Mr. Callis is "no *tongue doughty giant*," yet he talks it well. His heroic actions may be admitted, though he is the first to publish them to the world, yet they are not *conclusive* evidence of his whiggism. Generals Arnold and Williamson, and some of his refugee friends and connections, evince the contrary. "His political principles were never *doubtful*." Any tory can say the same. As he is "unhacknied in the crooked paths of controversy," the Bye-Stander will not question his candour, and suppose that he selected this mode of expression to convey an opinion, that his character for whiggism was established; though the assertion may be equally true, if he was the greatest tory in the state. Charity disposes the Bye-Stander to hope that it proceeded from the weakness of his intellects, and not a malignity of heart, or an intended deception on the public.

The Bye-Stander was of opinion that any man's political principles may be properly judged of by his actions, and his associates. That Mr. Callis is connected by the ties of marriage, and friendship, with known tories, and persons of disaffected characters, cannot be denied. Let us examine the fact. Mr. Callis married the daughter of parson Addison, a noted refugee and tory; Mr. Overton Carr married Mr. Addison's neice; Mr. Callis's friends are parson Boucher the tory and refugee, and his agent Mr. Overton Carr; and the nonjurors and tories, Benedict Calvert, Ralph Forster, and William Cook, Esquires, and a certain knot of tories in Prince-George's county. His connections are certainly suspicious.

Let us now examine the facts stated by the Bye-Stander, and the answers of Mr. Callis. 1st. That after the house of delegates refused to permit Mr. Addison to return to this state, Mr. Callis went to Elizabeth-town, *without leave*, and there had an interview with Mr. Addison and his son. 2d. That

Mr. Callis received from Mr. Addiſon and his ſon, letters, from parſon Boucher, to Overton Carr, Ralph Forſter, and Benedict Calvert, Eſqrs. which he brought down and delivered; which being diſcovered, and making ſome noiſe, Mr. Callis collected the letters, and incloſed them to the governor. 3d. That Mr. Callis applied to the aſſembly of the Delaware ſtate to receive Mr. Addiſon and his ſon, into that government. 4th. That Anthony Addiſon, ſon of the reverend refugee, in virtue of a power of attorney from him, conveyed to Mr. Callis the lands of his father, in Prince-George's county, and a great number of negroes; with a deſign to evade the payment of the treble tax, and to ſave the parſon's eſtate from confiſcation. 5th. That Mr. Callis, when at Elizabeth-town, was privy to a deed, with a power of revocation, from parſon Addiſon to his ſon Anthony, of all his real and perſonal property, in this ſtate. Mr. Callis admits the third, fourth, and fifth facts to be true, as ſtated; his friendſhip and connection with Mr. Addiſon ought to excuſe him in endeavouring to procure him an indulgence, refuſed by this ſtate; and Mr. Callis thinks that the conduct of the members of the Delaware aſſembly, who voted to receive Mr. Addiſon and his ſon as ſubjects of that ſtate, and of Mr. R. (the ſpeaker of the houſe of delegate) who offered to give Mr. Callis, from under his hand, that the parſon and his ſon would be received, notwithſtanding the determination of the aſſembly, does not require any excuſe or apology. A real whig would not attempt to introduce a tory refugee into any of the ſtates. However, as Mr. Callis throws himſelf on the mercy of the public for this conduct, the Bye-Stander will not preſs it any farther; but it would require a more able advocate than Mr. Callis to apologiſe for the conduct of thoſe members of the Delaware aſſembly, who voted to receive the refugees from this ſtate. Mr. Callis juſtifies his taking, and being privy to the deeds, as ſtated in the fourth and fifth facts, becauſe "it was nothing more than Mr. Addiſon's endeavouring, by *lawful* means only, to ſave himſelf and family from indigence and beggary." Mr. Callis gave this anſwer, without conſulting his counſel and tory friend, and who probably adviſed the conveyance. Is the receiving, or being privy to a fraudulent deed to cheat the public out of a forfeited eſtate, no crime? Were the deeds made to defraud the public or not? Would a real whig or a good citizen be concerned in ſuch tranſactions? The anſwers to theſe queſtions will determine the propriety, or criminality, of Mr. Callis's conduct.

As to the firſt fact, Mr. Callis obſerves, "that no law of this ſtate prohibited his going to Elizabeth-town, or to any other place not in poſſeſſion of the enemy, and that he obtained permiſſion of the board of war, in Philadelphia, to meet Mr. Addiſon on the lines:" the Bye-Stander did not intimate, that it was improper for Mr. Callis to go to Elizabeth-town, but that his conduct was exceptionable in going there *to meet Mr. Addiſon*, who was a refugee and tory, and an enemy to this country, and that too after the houſe of delegates had refuſed to receive him; this alone was a ſufficient cauſe to juſtify the governor and council as to their arreſt of Mr. Callis: it was unlawful, and againſt the duty of a good citizen, to have any interview or correſpondence with an enemy, without leave of the ſtate. The permiſſion by the board of war was no juſtification, and contrary to the reſolves of congreſs; and would not have been granted, if all circumſtances had been diſcloſed.

As to the ſecond fact, Mr. Callis remarks, "that Mr. Addiſon delivered the letters to major Adams, who, after examination, gave them to him." Mr. Callis thinks there is a great difference between his receiving the letters immediately from Mr. Addiſon, and through the hands of the commiſſary of priſoners. The receiving and bringing the letters was improper; the mode by which Mr. Callis obtained them is immaterial. The notoriety of the tranſaction only removes the ſuſpicion of any deſign to conceal it. The Bye-Stander did not inſinuate, that Mr. Callis "delivered the letters in a ſecret or clandeſtine manner." Some eight or ten days elapſed after the delivery, before they were ſent to the governor, and in the mean time, Mr. Callis's going to Elizabeth-town, his conduct there, and bringing the letters, became a ſubject of public converſation, and gave offence to many whigs in Prince-George's county, and the city of Annapolis. Mr. Callis mentions, that he brought letters for three gentlemen, who are whigs; and one to Mr. Carr, and two to his lady; but why did he omit to mention his bringing letters, from parſon Boucher, to Overton Carr, Ralph Forſter, and Benedict Calvert, Eſquires, who are known tories? theſe were the letters which gave the offence.

The Bye-Stander has promiſed to watch, and make public the conduct of the tories; he has no "*confederates*," but the friends of virtue and independence; but alone he defies the ſlander and malice of Mr. Callis, and all his brother tories in the ſtate; and in return to Mr. Callis's advice to him, "to cultivate a better acquaintance with truth," he recommends to Mr. Callis, to practice more decency and good manners.

A BYE-STANDER.

PHILADELPHIA, *July* 3.

ON the 28th ult. his excellency John Rutledge, Eſq; ſet out from this city, in order to reſume the reins of his government, where we hear, he is impatiently expected, by the long oppreſſed, and cruelly treated citizens of South-Carolina. We have the pleaſure to announce to the world, from good authority, that that ſtate and Georgia are now entirely in the poſſeſſion of the Americans, (Charles-town and Savanna excepted) and as ſoon as their reſpective governors arrive, will be again reſtored to the union, in a full exerciſe of their legiſlative and executive capacity as ſovereign and independent ſtates.

North-Carolina is totally evacuated by the troops of his Britannic majeſty, and that ſtate is making every exertion, to repair the damages and ravages committed by their cruel invaders, who will not find it ſo eaſy in future to march through it.

The gallant la Fayette has received ſuch ſtrong reinforcements, and has acted with ſuch military caution and prudence, as to oblige the rath Cornwallis to retreat to the lower parts of Virginia, leaving its capital in the poſſeſſion of its proper maſters. The rapid-marching lord's army are reduced to the ſmall number of 3000, and will ſoon be confined to the narrow limits of Portſmouth, if not obliged to retreat to ſuccour the diſtreſſed Clinton.

Parturiunt montes naſcitur ridiculus mus.

We have it from the beſt authority, that notwithſtanding the enemy had penetrated into the centre of Virginia, not more than twenty of its inhabitants had joined their forces, and among that ſmall number was not one native of the country.

Authentic advices from South-Carolina as late as May 4th, inform us, that general Greene had inveſted the Britiſh poſt of Ninety-Six, (in that ſtate) which it was expected would ſurrender in a ſhort time, and that the garriſon had made a ſally on our forces, but were repulſed with conſiderable loſs.

Later accounts from that quarter (but for the truth of which we cannot vouch) tell us that the above poſt had ſurrendered to the American arms, with the additional circumſtances of the capture of 500 privates, with 14 officers and 15 pieces of cannon.

ANNAPOLIS, July 12.

By his EXCELLENCY
THOMAS SIM LEE. Eſq;
GOVERNOR of MARYLAND,
A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS by the information of Dr. Benjamin Fendall of Charles county, it appears that on the night of the 2d day of April laſt, a tobacco houſe, the property of the ſaid Benjamin Fendall, containing between ſeventeen and eighteen thouſand weight of tobacco, was burnt, and that he has good reaſon to believe the ſame was ſet on fire by ſome evil diſpoſed perſon or perſons: The more effectually to diſcourage ſuch atrocious villanies, and to bring the perpetrator or perpetrators to condign puniſhment, I have, with the advice of the council, thought proper to publiſh this my proclamation, hereby offering a pardon to any accomplice in the fact, provided he make a full and ample diſcovery ſo as to convict the principal incendiary or incendiaries.

Given at Annapolis, this 12th day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-one. THO. S. LEE.

By his Excellency's command,
T. JOHNSON, jun. ſec.

GOD SAVE THE STATE.

AS a further encouragement to the perſon who ſhall make diſcovery of the author or authors of the crime mentioned in the above proclamation, I hereby promiſe fifty pounds ſtate money on conviction of the offender or offenders.

B. FENDALL, jun.

LAND for ſale or leaſe. Apply to
1 W. SANDERS.

Annapolis, July 9, 1781.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Joſeph Selby, late of this city, deceaſed, for dealings with him ſince the partnerſhip between him and Mr. John Howard was diſſolved, which was in the beginning of the year, 1779, are requeſted to make immediate payment to the ſubſcriber, or the law will be put in force againſt them; and all thoſe who have claims againſt his eſtate, are deſired to make them known, legally authenticated, to
1 ANNE SELBY, executrix.

Office for the preſervation and ſale of forfeited eſtates, Annapolis, July 5, 1781.

To be SOLD at AUCTION, on Saturday the 25th of Auguſt next,

THE real and perſonal eſtate, late the property of Daniel Dulany of Daniel, in the city of Annapolis, of which the following lots appear to be part, viz. 13, 14, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 64, 83, 84, the two laſt are leaſed out. On one of the lots ſtands that commodious and finely ſituated dwelling houſe in which Mr. Taſker formerly lived, with other buildings. Amongſt the perſonal property are eleven valuable negroes, conſiſting of men, women, and children. The money to be paid down if agreeable to the purchaſers; if not, they may give bond, with ſecurity, to pay one third of the ſum bid on the 1ſt of September 1782, another third on the 1ſt of September 1783, and the remaining third on the 1ſt of September, 1784, with intereſt, in gold or ſilver, or the new bills of credit to be emitted in purſuance of an act of the laſt ſeſſion, at their actual value at the time of payment.

By order,
1 Paid G. DUVALL, clk.

THE ſubſcriber intends to petition the next general aſſembly of this ſtate, for an act to enable him to record a deed, and make it valid, although it was not acknowledged according to the form preſcribed by law; it was executed by Mr. Cravath of Baltimore town, in the beginning of 1777, when there was no civil magiſtrate acting under the new government juſt then formed.

1 NATHANIEL RAMSEY.

Charles county, June 30, 1781.

I HAVE in my cuſtody committed as a runaway, a negro man, who appears to be upwards of fifty years of age, five feet four inches high, a hole in each of his ears about the ſize of an Engliſh pea; as well as I can underſtand him, he ſays he belongs to a certain William King, he ſpeaks very exceedingly bad that I cannot underſtand any thing elſe he ſays; had on when delivered to me a ſtriped country cloth jacket, a tow linen ſhirt and trouſers, and a woman's old bonnet. The owner of ſaid negro is deſired to pay charges and take him away.

1 BENJAMIN CAWOOD, jun. ſheriff.

THIRTY HARD DOLLARS REWARD.

Frederick town, July 2, 1781.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Frederick-town Maryland, on the firſt inſtant a negro man named NED BARNES, a likely ſenſible fellow, a ſhoemaker, about 35 years of age, about 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high; he carried with him a good deal of valuable cloathing, among which are a new light blue cloth coat and waiſtcoat, a pair of leather breeches, a pair of boots, a pair of neat ſhoes with ſilver buckles; it is probable he may have a paſs and intends to join the Britiſh troops; it is ſuſpected he went off on a likely roan horſe. The above reward will be paid to any perſon bringing home or ſecuring him in any gaol, if it is requeſted he may be ſearched and the money about him ſecured. 1w

1 JOHN HANSON.

THE ſubſcriber intends to petition the general aſſembly, after this notice ſhall have been publiſhed eight weeks, for a power to ſell an undivided moiety of the lot and tanyard in the city of Annapolis, which belonged to her late huſband Joſeph Selby, and by him deviſed to her during life, and after her deceaſe, to her daughter, who is now an infant.

8 X ANNE SELBY, executrix of Joſeph Selby, deceaſed.

Annapolis, June 9, 1781.

THIS is to give public notice, that the ſubſcriber intends to petition the general aſſembly of Maryland at their next ſitting, to enable him by law to record a deed for fourteen hundred acres of land in Waſhington county, and a houſe and lots in Elizabeth-town, in ſaid county, being part of the eſtate of Jonathan Hagar, late of the county aforeſaid. w 8

5 DANIEL HEESTER, jun.

THE office in this city for taking ſubſcriptions to the NATIONAL BANK, FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, is now opened at the loan office.

4 THOMAS HARWOOD
CHARLES WALLACE

Annapolis, June 23, 1781.

THE officers of the Maryland line now in this ſtate are required to repair to this place immediately, properly equipped, to join the army; and the non-commiſſioned officers and private on furlough, or otherwiſe abſent, are alſo required to join the troops at this ſtation without delay.

4 W. SMALLWOOD, M. G.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN, at the POST-OFFICE, Charles-Street.